

*Poor Law*

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1814.

[Vol. 28.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY  
F. BRADFORD JR.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned, two of the commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby, according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern:

That the commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next, at the City of Washington, as by said act is directed, for the purpose then, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such releases, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the secretary of state, in conformity with directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging & finally determining upon all controversies arising from released claims which may be found to conflict with, and be adverse to each other; and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pretended act, of the state of Georgia, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes there-in mentioned, declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this state, and for other purposes," passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as may be found to have accrued to the United States by operation of law; and, generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said commissioners by the act of the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred & fourteen, aforesaid.

JAMES MONROE,  
Acting Secretary of State.

RICHARD RUSH,  
Attorney General.

Washington, October 3, 1814. 44-3m

## Barton W. Stone,

WILL commence his school in Lexington, on the 2d January next. He teaches the Latin and Greek languages, and sciences. He has a set of elegant Globes for the use of those who may wish to learn Geography. His terms are five dollars per quarter, with the addition of one dollar for fire wood, &c.

Lexington, Dec. 16, 1814.

From the information we have received of Mr. Stone as a moral man, and a teacher, he is excelled by none in the western country.

RICHARD HIGGINS.  
Wm. W. WORSLEY.

Lexington, Dec. 15, 1814. 51-3t

Work for the Tinker bo! good wives

He is a lad of METTLE,

I wish that you could mend your lives,

As he can mend a kettle.

THOMAS REID,

Copper & Tin Smith & Brazier.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he makes and mends Still Boilers and Coppers of every description—Tin-ware made, and repaired, Delft, Queens, China, and Glass Ware mended in such a manner as to make them equally substantial with the new. Those disposed to call on him may find him on the old Public Spring Lot, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Woodriff's as a foundry, opposite to Mr. Lewis Sanders, and next above the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

51-tf December 19.

## Public Sale.

Will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 29th Inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises of Thaddeus Dahl, dec. on Boone's creek, Fayette county, the following species of property;

TWO STILLS and a BOILER, with all the appurtenances belonging to the still-house—HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, CORN, WHEAT and RYE—FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Twelve months credit will be given by the purchasers giving bond and approved security—and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make known their names; and all those indebted to the estate, are hereby requested to come forward and make payments as soon as possible.

J. WINN,  
WM. JEANS, Esq.  
Dec. 13, 1814. 51-1

## Public Sale.

On Wednesday the 28th inst. will be sold to the highest bidder, the following valuable property, viz.

ONE half the three story BRICK HOUSE on the corner of Short and Mill-Street. Three likely NEGRO MEN—One WAGON & GEAR—TWO COWS—and a variety of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE. A credit of 6 & 12 months will be given for all sums over 10 dollars, the purchaser giving approved negotiable paper—all under, Cash. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at the house of the subscriber, on Line-street, Lexington.

R. BYWATERS.  
Dec. 19, 1814.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—those having any demands are requested to bring them forward for settlement.

R. B.

## Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Monday, the 2d January, two LIKELY NEGRO GIRLS, one about 3 or 4 years old, the other about 13. The above negroes were formerly the property of Jas. Connor of Lexington, and were deeded to Edward Howe and Joseph Connor to secure the payment of \$1000, which said Connor has failed to pay. Terms made known at the sale.

E. HOWE,  
JOS. CONNOR, Esq.  
Dec. 19, 1814. 51-1ds

## 184 Acres of Land, FOR SALE,

IN the county of Jessamine, four miles west of Nicholasville, on which is a never failing spring—a part of the tract first rate Land, the balance good second rate, well timbered. About 50 acres cleared, and necessary buildings for a family. For particulars enquire of the owner on the premises.

JOHN PRITCHET.

December 19, 1814. 51-3\*

## On Monday,

The 2d day of January next, will be hired to the highest bidder, before the court-house door in Lexington, about

## 20 Negroes,

consisting of Men, Women and Boys—Conditions of hire will be made known on that day. The above Negroes are likely, and belong to the estate of Charles Mason, deceased.

POLLY WILLIAMS, Executive,  
JOHN HIGBEE, Executive,  
December 16, 1814. 51-2

LEXINGTON, 1814.

SAMUEL AYRES.

Lexington, Dec. 13.

## Negroes to Hire.

I HAVE about THIRTY LIKELY NEGROES to hire out for the ensuing year—amongst them are three pair of excellent Sawyers, the rest are Women, Boys and Girls. Those of them that are not hired privately before the 2d of January next, will on that day be hired publicly at the Hotel or Columbian Inn in Lexington—Bond and approved security will be required, and further particulars made known on that day, or to the persons wishing to hire privately.

SAMUEL AYRES.

Lexington, Dec. 13.

## Negroes to Hire.

On Monday the 2d January next, will be hired to the highest bidder, at the court-house in Lexington for the ensuing year, TWO NEGRO MEN, one of which is a Brick Moulder, the other a good Lumberer. Bond and approved security will be required for the hire.

JOHN BOBB, Executive,  
WM. BOBB, Dec.

Dec. 19, 1814. 51-1

## FOR SALE,

TWO NEGROES—a very likely young Man and Woman—the Girl is a very handsome Mulatto, both brought up to house business, and the Man has occasionally worked out. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 17, 1814.—51-

## FOR SALE,

Officer's Blanks for Sale,  
AT THIS OFFICE.

## DESPATCHES---Continued.

No. IV.  
The American to the British Commissioners.

GUNST, Sept. 9th, 1814.

triumph of fortitude in adversity, they have been taught by their own history that the occupation of their principal cities would produce no despondency, nor induce their submission to the dismemberment of their empire or to the abandonment of any one of the rights which constitute a part of their national independence.

The general position, that it was consistent with the principle of public law, and with the practice of civilized nations, to include allies in a treaty of peace, and to provide for their security, never was called in question by the undersigned. But they have denied the right of Great Britain, according to those principles and her own practice, to interfere in any manner with Indian tribes residing within the territories of the United States, as acknowledged by herself, to consider such tribes as her allies or to treat for them with the United States. They will not repeat the facts and arguments already brought forward by them in support of this position, and which remain unanswered. The observations made by the British plenipotentiaries on the treaty of Greenville, and their assertion that the United States now, for the first time, deny the absolute independence of the Indian tribes, and claim the exclusive right of purchasing their lands, require, however, some notice.

If the United States had now asserted, that the Indians within their boundaries, who have acknowledged the United States as their only protectors, were their subjects, living only at subsistence on their lands, far from being the first in making that assertion, they would only have followed the example of the principles, uniformly and invariably asserted in substance, and frequently avowed in express terms, by the British government itself. What was the meaning of all the colonial charters granted by the British monarchy, from that of Virginia, by Elizabeth, to that of Georgia, by the immediate predecessor of the present king, if the Indians were the sovereigns and proprietors of the lands bestowed by those charters?

What was the meaning of that article in the treaty of Utrecht, by which the five nations were described, in terms, as subject to the dominion of Great Britain? or that of the treaty with the Cherokees, by which it was declared that the king of Great Britain granted them the privilege to live where they pleased, if those subjects were independent sovereigns, and if these tenants, at the license of the British King, were the rightful lords of the lands where he granted them permission to live? What was the meaning of that proclamation of his present Britannic majesty issued in 1763, declaring all purchases of lands from the Indians null and void, unless made by treaties held under the sanction of his majesty's government, if the Indians had the right to sell their lands to whom they pleased? What was the meaning of boundary lines of American territories, in all the treaties of Great Britain with other European powers having American possessions, particularly in the treaty of 1763, by which she acquired from France the sovereignty and possession of the Canadas; in her treaty of peace with the United States in 1783; nay, what is the meaning of the north western boundary line now proposed by the British commissioners themselves, if it is the rightful possession and sovereignty of independent Indians, of which these boundaries dispose? Is it, indeed necessary to ask, whether Great Britain has ever been ready to arrange, in the most amicable manner, with Spain, the questions respecting the boundaries of Louisiana and Elizida, and that of indemnities acknowledged by Spain due to American citizens. How the peaceable acquisitions of Louisiana, or the purchase of lands within the acknowledged territories of the United States, both made by fair and voluntary treaties for satisfactory equivalents, can be ascribed to a spirit of conquest dangerous to their neighbors, the undersigned are altogether at a loss to understand.

Nor has the conquest of Canada, and its permanent annexation to the United States, been the declared object of their government. From the commencement of the war to the present time, the American government has been always willing to make peace without obtaining any cession of territory, and on the sole condition that the maritime questions might be satisfactorily arranged. Such was their disposition in the month of July, 1812, when they instructed Mr. Russell to make the proposal of an armistice; in the month of October, of the same year, when Mr. Monroe answered Admiral Warren's proposals to the same effect; in April, 1813, when instructions were given to three of the undersigned, then appointed to treat of peace, under the mediation of Russia; and in January, 1814, when the instructions under which the undersigned are now acting, were prepared.

The proposition of the British Plenipotentiaries is, that, in order to secure the frontier of Canada against attack, the United States should leave their own without defence; and notwithstanding their being furnished with a charter from their sovereign. It is this example, which the United States, since they became, by their independence, the sovereigns of the territory, have adopted and organized into a political system. Under that system, the Indians residing within the United States are so far independent, that they live under their own customs, and not under the laws of the United States: that their rights upon the lands where they inhabit, or hunt, are secured to them by boundaries defined in amicable treaties between the United States and themselves; and that whenever those boundaries are varied, it is also by amicable and voluntary treaties, by which they receive from the United States ample compensation for every right they have to the lands ceded by them. They are so far dependent as not to have the right to dispose of their lands to any private persons, nor to any power other than the United States, and to be under their protection alone, and not under that of any other power.

Whether called subjects, or by whatever name designated, such is the relation between them and the United States. That relation is neither asserted now for the first time, nor did it originate with the treaty of Greeneville. These principles have been uniformly recognized by the Indians themselves, not only by that treaty, but in all the other previous as well as subsequent treaties, between them and the United States.

The treaty of Greeneville neither took from the Indians the right, which they had not, of selling lands within the jurisdiction of the United States to foreign governments or subjects, nor ceded to them the right of exercising exclusive jurisdiction within the boundary line assigned. It was merely declaratory of the public law, in relation to the parties, founded on principles previously and universally recognized. It left to the U. S. the rights of exercising sovereignty and of acquiring soil, and bears no analogy to the propositions of France, or to a more recent and illustrious

The British plenipotentiaries state in their last note, that Great Britain is ready to enter into the same engagement with respect to the Indians living within her line of demarcation, as that which is proposed to the United States. The undersigned will not dwell on the immense inequality of value between the two territories, which, under such an arrangement, would be assigned, by each nation, respectively, to the Indians, and which alone would make the reciprocity merely nominal. The condition which would be thus imposed on G. Britain not to acquire lands in Canada from the Indians, would be productive of no advantage to the United States, and is, therefore, no equivalent for the sacrifice required of them. They do not consider that it belongs to the United States in any respect to interfere with the concerns of Great Britain in her American possessions, or with her policy towards the Indians residing there: and they cannot consent to any interference, on the part of Great Britain, with their own concerns, and particularly with the Indians living within their territories. It may be the interest of Great Britain to limit her settlements in Canada to their present extent, and to leave the country to the west a perpetual wilderness, to be forever inhabited by scattered tribes of hunters; but it would inflict a vital injury on the United States to have a line run through their territory, beyond which their settlements should forever be precluded, from extending, thereby arresting the national growth of their population and strength; placed the Indians substantially, by virtue of the proposed guarantee, under the protection of Great Britain; dooming them to perpetual barbarism, and leaving an extensive frontier forever exposed to their savage incursions.

With respect to the mere question of peace with the Indians, the undersigned have already explicitly assured the British plenipotentiaries, that so far as it depended on the United States, it would immediately and necessarily follow a peace with Great Britain. If this be her sole object, no provision in the treaty to that effect is necessary. Provided the Indians will now consent to it, peace will immediately be made with them, and they will be reinstated in the same situation in which they stood before the commencement of hostilities. Should a continuance of the war compel the United States to alter their policy towards the Indians, who may still take the part of Great Britain, they alone must be responsible for the consequences of her own act in having induced them to withdraw themselves from the protection of the United States. The employment of savages, whose known rule of warfare is the indiscriminate torture and butchery of women, children and prisoners, is, itself, a departure from the principles of humanity, observed between all civilized and christian nations, even in war.

The United States have constantly protested, and still protest against it as an unjustifiable aggravation of the calamities and horrors of war. Of the peculiar atrocities of Indian warfare, the allies of Great Britain, in whose behalf she now demands sacrifices of the U. S. have, during the present war, shown many deplorable examples. Among them, the massacre, in cold blood, of wounded prisoners, and the refusal of the rights of burial to the dead, under the eyes of British officers, who could only plead their inability to control these savage auxiliaries, have been repeated and are notorious to the world. The United States might, at all times have employed the same kind of force against Great Britain, to a greater extent than it was in her power to employ it against them: but from their reluctance to resort to means so abhorrent to the natural feelings of humanity, they abstained from the use of them until compelled to the alternative of employing themselves Indians who would otherwise have been drawn into the ranks of their enemies. The undersigned, suggesting to the British plenipotentiaries the propriety of an article by which Great Britain and the United States should reciprocally, stipulate never hereafter, if they should be again at war, to employ savages in it, believe that it would be infinitely more honorable to the humanity and Christian temper of both parties, more advantageous to the Indians themselves, and better adapted to secure their permanent peace, tranquility, and progressive civilization, than the boundary proposed by the British plenipotentiaries.

With regard to the cession of a part of the District of Maine, as to which the British plenipotentiaries are unable to reconcile the objections made by the undersigned with their previous declaration, they have the honor to observe, that at the conference of the 8th ult. the British plenipotentiaries stated, as one of the subjects suitable for discussion, a revision of the boundary line between the British and American territories, with a view to prevent uncertainty and dispute; and that it was on the point thus stated, that the undersigned declared that they were provided with instructions from their government: a declaration which did not imply that they were instructed to make any cession of territory in any quarter, or to agree to a revision of the line, or to any exchange of territory, where no uncertainty or dispute existed.

The undersigned perceive no uncertainty or matter of doubt in the treaty of 1783, with respect to that part of the boundary of the District of Maine which would be affected by the proposal of Great Britain on that subject. They never have understood that the British plenipotentiaries who signed that treaty, had contemplated a boundary different from that fixed by the treaty, and which requires nothing more, in order to be definitely ascertained, than to be surveyed in conformity with its provisions. This subject not having been a matter of uncertainty or dispute, the undersigned are not instructed upon it; and they can have no authority to cede any part of the state of Massachusetts, even for what the British government might consider a fair equivalent.

In regard to the boundary of the north-western frontier, so soon as the proposition of Indian boundary is disposed of, the undersigned have no objection, with the explanation given by the British plenipotentiaries, in their last note, to discuss the subject.

The undersigned, in their former note, stated with frankness, and will now repeat, that the two propositions, 1st, of assigning in the proposed treaty of peace a definite boundary to the Indians living within the limits of the U. S., beyond which boundary they should stipulate not to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any territory; 2dly, of securing the

TO RENT,  
A GOOD BRICK HOUSE, a large yard and convenient out offices, suitable for a tavern and wagon yard, or any other business that would require a number of buildings—enquire of TH: HANLY.

Lexington, 21st Nov. 47-ff

## SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,  
70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.

B. BLOUNT.

Lexington, Nov. 21. 47-tf

clusive military possession of the lakes to G. Britain, are both inadmissible; and that they cannot subscribe to, and would deem it useless to refer to their government any arrangement, even provisional, containing either of those propositions. With this understanding, the undersigned are now ready to continue the negotiation; and, as they have already expressed, to discuss all the points of difference, or which might hereafter tend in any degree to interrupt the harmony of the two countries.

The undersigned request the British plenipotentiaries to accept the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) J. Q. ADAMS,  
J. A. BAYARD,  
H. CLAY,  
JONA. RUSSELL,  
A. GALLATIN.

No. V.  
*The British to the American Commissioners.*

GHEENT, SEPT. 19th, 1813.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to them by the American plenipotentiaries on the 9th instant.

On the greater part of that note, the undersigned have no intention to make comments, having proposed to themselves throughout the negotiation to avoid all unnecessary discussions, more especially when tending to create irritation.

On the question of the north-western frontiers, they are happy to find that no material difficulty is likely to arise.

With respect to the boundary of the District of Maine, the undersigned observe with regret, that although the American plenipotentiaries have acknowledged themselves to be instructed to discuss a revision of the boundary line, with a view to prevent uncertainty and dispute, yet, by assuming an exclusive right at once to decide what is or is not a subject of uncertainty and dispute, they have rendered their powers nugatory or inadmissibly partial in their operation.

After the declaration made by the American Plenipotentiaries, that the United States will admit of no line of boundary between their territory and that of the Indian nations, because the natural growth and population of the United States would be thereby arrested, it becomes unnecessary further to insist on the proof of a spirit of aggrandizement afforded by the purchase of Louisiana from France, against the known condition on which it had been ceded by Spain to that country, or the hostile seizure of a great part of the Floridas, under the pretence of a dispute respecting the boundary.

The reason given by the American Plenipotentiaries for this declaration, equally applies to the assignment of a boundary to the United States on any side, with whatever view proposed; and the unlimited nature of the pretension would alone have justified G. Britain in seeking more effectual securities against its application to Canada than any which the undersigned have had the honor to propose.

Had the American Plenipotentiaries been instructed on the subject of Canada, they would not have asserted that its permanent annexation had not been the declared object of their government. It has been distinctly avowed to be such at different times, particularly by two American generals on their respective invasions of Canada. If the declaration first made had been disapproved, it would not have been repeated. The declarations here referred to are to be found in the proclamation of gen. Hull in July, 1812, and of gen. Smyth in November, 1812, copies of which are herewith annexed.

It must be also from the want of instructions that the American Plenipotentiaries have been led to assert that Great Britain had induced the Indians to withdraw from the protection of the United States. The government of the United States cannot have forgotten, that Great Britain, so far from inducing the Indians to withdraw themselves from the protection of the United States, gave the earliest information of the intention of those nations to invade the United States, and exerted herself, though without success, to prevent and appease their hostility. The Indian nations, however, having experienced, as they thought, oppression, instead of protection from the U. States, declared war against them previously to the declaration of war by that country against G. Britain. The treaty, by which the Indians placed themselves under the protection of the U. States, is now abrogated, and the American government cannot be entitled to claim, as a right, the renewal of an article in a treaty, which has no longer any existence.—The Indian nations are therefore no longer to be considered as under the protection of the United States, (whatever may be the import of that term) and it can only be on the ground that they are regarded as subjects, that the American Plenipotentiaries can be authorized to deny the right of Great Britain to interfere on their behalf in the negotiation for peace.—To any such claim, it is repeated, that the treaties concluded with them, and particularly that of Greenville, are in direct opposition.

It is not necessary to recur to the manner in which the territory of the United States was at first settled, in order to decide, whether the Indian nations, the original inhabitants of America, shall have some spot assigned to them, where they may be permitted to live in tranquility; nor whether their tranquility can be secured without preventing an uninterrupted system of encroachment upon them, under the pretence of purchases.

If the American Plenipotentiaries are authorized peremptorily to deny the right of the British government to interfere with the pacification of the Indian nations, and for that reason refuse all negotiation on the subject, the undersigned are at a loss to understand, upon what principle it was that at the conference of the 9th ultimo, the American Plenipotentiaries invited discussion on the subject, and added, that it was not possible for them to decide without discussion, whether an article could be framed which should be mutually satisfactory & to which they should think themselves under their discretionary powers, warranted in acceding.

The undersigned must further observe that if the American government had not furnished their plenipotentiaries with any instructions since January last, when the general pacification of Europe could not have been immediately in contemplation, this subsequent silence, after an event so calculated (even in the view which the American plenipotentiaries have taken of it in their note of 24th ult.) to influence the negotiation, is, to say the least, no proof of a sincere desire to bring it to a favorable conclusion. The British government has entered into the negotiation with an anxious wish to effect an amicable arrangement. After convulsions unexampled in their nature, extent and duration, the civilized world has need of repose. To obtain this in Europe, Great Britain has made considerable sacrifices. To complete the work of general pacification, it is her earnest wish to establish a peace with the United States, and in her en-

deavors to accomplish this object, to manifest the same principles of moderation and forbearance; but it is utterly inconsistent with her practice and her principles ever to abandon in their negotiations for peace those who have cooperated with her in war.

The undersigned, therefore, repeat that the British government is willing to sign a treaty of peace with the United States on terms honorable to both parties. It has not offered any terms which the United States can justly represent as derogatory to their honor, nor can it be induced to accede to any which are injurious to its own. It is on this ground that the undersigned are authorized distinctly to declare, that they are instructed not to sign a treaty of peace with the plenipotentiaries of the United States, unless the Indian nations are included in it, and restored to all the rights, privileges and territories which they enjoyed in the year 1811, previous to the commencement of the war, by virtue of the treaty of Greenville, and the treaties subsequently concluded between them and the U. States.—From this point the British plenipotentiaries cannot depart.

They are further instructed to offer for discussion an article by which the contracting parties shall reciprocally bind themselves, according to boundaries to be agreed upon, not to purchase the lands occupied by the Indians within their respective lines of demarcation.

By making this engagement, subject to revision at the expiration of a given period, it is hoped that the objection to the establishment of a boundary beyond which the settlements of the United States should be forever excluded, may be effectually obviated.

The undersigned have never stated that the exclusive military possession of the lakes, however conducive they are satisfied it would be to a good understanding between the two countries, without endangering the security of the United States, was to be considered as a sine qua non in the negotiation. Whenever the question relative to the pacification of the Indian nations (which, subject to the explanations already given, is a sine qua non,) shall be adjusted, the undersigned will be authorized to make a final proposition on the subject of Canadian boundaries, so entirely founded on principles of moderation and justice, that they feel confident it cannot be rejected.

This proposition will be distinctly stated by the undersigned, upon receiving an assurance

from the American plenipotentiaries that they consider themselves authorized to conclude a provisional article on the subject, and upon their previously consenting to include the Indian nations in the treaty, in the manner above described.

The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity of renewing to the American plenipotentiaries, the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) GAMBIER,  
HENRY GOULBURN,  
WILLIAM ADAMS.

*The Ministers Plenipotentiary  
and Extraordinary of the United States, &c.*

No. VI.

*The American to the British Commissioners.*

GHEENT, Sept. 26, 1814.

In replying to the note which the undersigned have had the honor of receiving from his Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiaries, dated on the 19th instant, they are happy to concur with them in the sentiment of avoiding unnecessary discussions, especially such as may have a tendency to create irritation. They had hoped that, in the same spirit, the British plenipotentiaries would not have thought allusions again necessary to transactions foreign to this negotiation, relating to the United States, and their independent nations, and not suitable for discussion between the United States and Great Britain. The observation made with respect to Louisiana is the more extraordinary, as the cession of that province to the United States was, at the time, communicated to the British government, who expressed their entire satisfaction with it, and has subsequently received the solemn sanction of Spain herself. The undersigned will further say, that whenever the transactions of the U. States, in relation to the boundaries of Louisiana and Florida, shall be a proper subject of discussion, they will be found not only susceptible of complete justification, but will demonstrate the moderation and forbearance of the American government, and their undeviating respect for the rights of their neighbors.

The undersigned are far from assuming the exclusive right to decide, what is, or is not, a subject of uncertainty and dispute, with regard to the boundary of the district of Maine. But until the British plenipotentiaries shall have shown in what respect the part of that boundary which would be affected by their proposal, is such a subject, the undersigned may be permitted to assert that it is not.

The treaty of 1783 described the boundary as "a line to be drawn along the middle of the river St. Croix, from its mouth in the bay of Fundy, to its source, and from its source directly north to the highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic ocean from those which fall into the river St. Lawrence, and thence along the said highlands to the north westernmost head of Connecticut river."

Doubts having arisen as to the St. Croix designated in the treaty of 1783, a provision was made by that of 1794 for ascertaining it; and it may be fairly inferred, from the limitation of the article to that sole object, that even in the judgment of Great Britain, no other subject of controversy existed in relation to the extension of the boundary line from the source of that river. That river and its source having been accordingly ascertained, the undersigned are prepared to propose the appointments, to extend the line to the highlands, conformably to the treaty of 1783. The proposal, however, of the British plenipotentiaries was not to ascertain, but to vary those lines in such manner as to secure a direct communication between Quebec and Halifax; an alteration which could not be effected without a cession by the United States to Great Britain of all that portion of the state of Massachusetts intervening between the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, although unquestionably included within the boundary lines fixed by that treaty. Whether it was contemplated on the part of Great Britain to obtain the cession, with or without an equivalent in frontier or otherwise, the undersigned, in stating that they were not instructed or authorized to treat on the subject of cession, having not declined to discuss any matter of uncertainty or dispute which the British plenipotentiaries may point out to exist, respecting the boundaries in that or in any other quarter, &c., there re, not liable to the imputation of having rendered their powers on the subject nugatory, or inadmissibly partial in their operation.

The British plenipotentiaries consider the undersigned as having declared, "that the U. States will admit of no line of boundary between their territory and that of the Indian nations because the natural growth and population of the U. States would be thereby arrested." The undersigned, on the contrary, expressly stated in their last note "that the lands inhabited by the Indians were secure

to them by boundaries, defined in amicable treaties between them and the U. States;" but they did refuse to assign, in a treaty of peace with Great Britain, a definitive and permanent boundary to the Indians, living within the limits of the United States. On this subject, the undersigned have no hesitation in avowing, that the United States, while intending never to acquire lands from the Indians otherwise than peaceably, and with their free consent, are fully determined in that manner, progressively, and in proportion as their growing population may require, to reclaim from the state of nature and to bring into cultivation every portion of the territory contained within their acknowledged boundaries. Is thus providing for the support of millions of civilized beings, they will not violate any dictate of justice or humanity, for they will not only give to the few thousand savages, scattered over that territory, an ample equivalent for any right they may surrender, but will always leave them the possession of lands more than they can cultivate, and more than adequate to their subsistence, comfort and enjoyment by cultivation.

If this be a spirit of aggrandizement, the undersigned are prepared to admit, in that sense, its existence; but they must deny that it affords the slightest proof of an intention not to respect the boundaries between them & European nations, or of a desire to encroach upon the territories of G. Britain. If, in the progress of their increasing population, the American people must grow in strength proportioned to their numbers, the undersigned will hope that G. Britain, far from repining at the prospect, will contemplate it with satisfaction. They will not suppose that government will allow, as the basis of their policy towards the U. States, the system of arresting their natural growth within their own territories, for the sake of preserving perpetual deserts for savages. If G. Britain has made sacrifices to give response to the civilized world in Europe, no sacrifice is required from her by the U. States to complete the work of general pacification. This negotiation at least evinces, on their part, no disposition to claim any other right, than that of preserving their independence entire, and of governing their own territories without foreign interference.

Of the two proclamations, purported copies of which the British plenipotentiaries have thought proper to enclose with their last note, the undersigned might content themselves with remarking, that neither of them is the act of the American government. They are enabled however to add, with perfect confidence, that neither of them was authorized or approved by the government. The undersigned are not disposed to consider as the act of the British government, the proclamation of Admiral Cochrane, herewith enclosed, exciting portion of the population of the U. States, under the promise of military employment or of free settlement in the West Indies, to treachery and rebellion. The undersigned very sincerely regret to be obliged to say, that an irresistible mass of evidence consisting principally of the correspondence of British officers and agents, part only of which has already been published in America, establishes beyond all rational doubt, the fact, that a constant system of excitement to those hostilities was pursued by the British traders & agents, who had access to the Indians, not only without being disconcerted, but with frequent encouragement by the British authorities; and that if they ever dissuaded the Indians from commencing hostilities, it was only by urging them, as in prudence, to suspend their attacks until G. Britain could recognize them as her allies in the war.

When, in the conference of the 9th ult., the undersigned invited discussion upon the proposal of Indian pacification and boundary, as well as upon all the subjects presented by the British plenipotentiaries for discussion, they expressly stated their motives to be, 1st. To ascertain by discussion, whether an article on the subject could be formed to which they could subscribe, and which would be sat satisfactory to the British plenipotentiaries; and 2dly. That if no such article could be formed, the American government might be informed of the views of G. Britain upon that point, and the British government of the objections on the part of the U. States, to any such arrangement. The undersigned have, in fact, already proposed no less than three articles on the subject, all of which they view as better calculated to secure peace and tranquility to the Indians, than any one of the proposals for that purpose, made by the British plenipotentiaries.

The undersigned had repeated their assurances to the British plenipotentiaries, that peace, so far as it depended on the United States, would immediately follow a peace with G. Britain, and added, that the Indians would thereby be reinstated in the same situation in which they stood before the commencement of the war, by virtue of the treaty of Greenville, and the treaties subsequently concluded between them and the United States.

In their last note, that the Indian nations shall be included in the treaty of peace between G. Britain and the United States, and be restored to all the rights, privileges, and territories which they enjoyed in the year 1811, previous to their commencement of the war; they on their part, demeaning themselves peacefully, and conformably to their duties to the respective governments.—This the undersigned have no doubt will effectually secure to the Indians peace, if they themselves will observe it, and they will not suppose that Great Britain would wish them included in the peace, but upon that condition.

The undersigned have never intimated that their government had not furnished them with any instructions since January last. On the contrary, they distinctly told the British plenipotentiaries in conference, though it appears to have escaped their recollection, that instructions had been received by the undersigned, dated at the close of the month of June.—The undersigned will now add, that those instructions were drawn with a full knowledge of the general pacification in Europe, and with so liberal a consideration of its necessary bearing upon all the differences that had been until then subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, that the undersigned cannot doubt that peace would long since have been concluded, had not an insuperable barrier been raised by the new and unprecedented demands of the British government.

With respect to the proposition which the British Plenipotentiaries inform them they will be prepared to make, in relation to the Canadian boundaries, which appears to them so entirely founded on principles of moderation and justice, but the nature of which, they think proper to present to withhold, the undersigned can only pledge themselves to meet any proposition from the British Plenipotentiaries, characterized by moderation and justice, not only with a perfect reciprocity of those sentiments, but with a sincere and earnest desire to contribute to the restoration of peace, by every compliance with the wishes of Great Britain, compatible with their duty to their country.

The British plenipotentiaries have repeated the assertion, that the treaty by which the Indians placed themselves under the protection of the United States, was abrogated by the war; and thence infer, that they are no longer to be considered as under the protection of the United States, whatever may be the import of the terms; and that the right of Great Britain to interfere in their behalf in the negotiation of peace, can only be denied on the ground that they are regarded as subjects.—In point of fact, several of the tribes, parties

to the treaty of Greenville, have constantly been, and still are, at peace with the United States. Whether that treaty be or be not abrogated, is a question not necessary to be now discussed. The right of the United States to the protection of the Indians within their boundaries, was not acquired by that treaty; it was a necessary consequence of the sovereignty and independence of the United States. Previous to that time the Indians living within the same territory, were under the protection of His Britannic majesty, as its sovereign. The undersigned may refer the British plenipotentiaries to all the acts of their own government relative to the subject, for proof, that he has always considered this right of protection as one of the rights of sovereignty, which it needed no Indian treaty to confer, and which the abrogation of no Indian treaty could divest. They will particularly bring to their recollection, that when a similar proposition was made of considering Indian tribes as independent nations, to serve as a barrier between the French and English territories, was made by France to England, he was immediately rejected, by a minister of whom the British nation is accustomed to look back with veneration, and rejected on the express ground, that the king would not renounce his right of protection over the Indians within his dominions. But whatever the relation of the Indians to the U. States may be, and whether under their protection or not, Great Britain having by the treaty of 1783, recognized the sovereignty of the United States, and agreed to certain limits as their boundaries, has no right to consider any persons or communities, whether Indians or others, residing within those boundaries, as nations independent of the U. States.

The United States claim, of right, with respect to all European nations, and particularly with respect to G. Britain, the entire sovereignty over the whole territory, and all the persons embraced within the boundaries of their dominions. G. Britain has no right to take cognizance of the relations subsisting between the several communities or persons living therein. They form as to her, only parts of the dominions of the United States, & it is altogether immaterial, whether, or how far, under their political institutions and policy, these communities or persons are independent states, allies, or subjects. With respect to her and all other foreign nations, they are parts of a whole, of which the United States are the sole and absolute sovereigns.

The allegation of the British plenipotentiaries, that it is inconsistent with the practice or principles of Great Britain to abandon, in her negotiation for peace, those who have cooperated with her in war, is not applicable to the Indians, but on the erroneous assumption of their independence, which, so far as she is concerned, has been fully disproved. And although no power from these tribes to the British government to treat in their behalf, would, for the same reason be admitted by the undersigned, they may nevertheless observe, that the British plenipotentiaries having no authority to bind the Indians, to engage for their assent to the pacification, or to secure the continuance of peace on their part whilst speaking of them as allies, do really propose to treat for them not as if they were independent nations, but as if they were the subjects of G. Britain.

The undersigned so far from asking that, in relation to the Indians, Great Britain should pursue a course inconsistent with her former practice and principles, only desire that she would follow her own example respecting them, in her former treaties with other European nations, and with the United States. No provision for the Indians is found in the treaty of 1783, by which France ceded Canada to Great Britain, although almost all the Indians living within the territory ceded, or acknowledged to belong to Great Britain, had taken part with France in the war. No such provision was inserted in the treaty of 1783, between Great Britain and the United States, although almost all the Indian tribes living within the territory recognized by the treaty to belong to the United States, had, during the war, co-operated with Great Britain, and might have been considered as her allies more justly than on the present occasion. So far as concerns the relations between Great Britain and the United States, these Indians can be treated for only on the principles by which amnesties are stipulated in favor of disaffected persons, who in times of war and invasion, co-operate with the enemy of the nation to which they belong. To go as far as possible in securing the benefit of the peace to the Indians, now the only object professed by the British government in their present *sine qua non*, the undersigned offer a stipulation in general terms, that no person or persons, whether subjects, citizens, or Indians, residing within the dominions of either party, shall be molested or annoyed, either in their property, for any part they may have taken in the war between the United States & Great Britain; but shall retain all the rights, privileges and possessions, which they respectively had at the commencement of the war; they on their part, demeaning themselves peacefully, and conformably to their duties to the respective governments.—This the undersigned have no doubt will effectually secure to the Indians peace, if they themselves will observe it, and they will not suppose that Great Britain would wish them included in the peace, but upon that condition.

The undersigned have never intimated that their government had not furnished them with any instructions since January last. On the contrary, they distinctly told the British plenipotentiaries in conference, though it appears to have escaped their recollection, that instructions had been received by the undersigned, dated at the close of the month of June.—The undersigned will now add, that those instructions were drawn with a full knowledge of the general pacification in Europe, and with so liberal a consideration of its necessary bearing upon all the differences that had been until then subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, that the undersigned cannot doubt that peace would long since have been concluded, had not an insuperable barrier been raised by the new and unprecedented demands of the British government.

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The undersigned have the honor, &c. &c.  
(Signed) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,  
J. A. BAYARD,  
HENRY CLAY,  
JONA. RUSSELL,  
ALBERT GALLATEN.

*To be concluded in the next.*

PRIVATER GEN. ARMSTRONG  
Copy of a letter from our Consul at Fayal  
to the Secretary of State.

Fayal, 5th October, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to state to you that a most outrageous violation of the neutrality of this port, in utter contempt of the laws of civilized nations, has recently been committed here, by the commanders of his Britannic majesty's ships Plantagenet, Rota and Carnation, against the American private armed brig General Armstrong, Sam. C. Reid commander; but I have great satisfaction in being able to add, that this occurrence terminated in one of the most brilliant actions on the part of Captain Reid, his brave officers and crew, that can be found on naval record.

the British ship placed herself near the shore and commenced a heavy cannonade on the privateer. Finding further resistance unavailing, capt. Reid ordered her to be abandoned after being partially destroyed, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, who soon after sent their boats and set her on fire.

At 9 o'clock in the evening (soon after the first attack) I applied to the Governor requesting his Excellency to protect the privateer either by force or by such remonstrance to the commander of the squadron as would cause him to desist from any further attempt. The Governor indignant at what had passed, but feeling himself totally unable with the slender means he possessed, to resist such a force, took the part of remonstrating, which he did in forcible but respectful terms. His letter to captain Lloyd had no other effect than to produce a menacing reply insulting in the highest degree. Nothing can exceed the indignation of the public authorities, as well as of all ranks and description of persons here, at this unprovoked enormity. Such was the rage of the British to destroy this vessel, that no regard was paid to the safety of the town; some of the inhabitants were wounded and a number of houses were much damaged. The strongest representations on this subject are prepared by the Governor for his court.

Since this affair the commander, Lloyd, threatened to send on shore an armed force and arrest the privateer's crew, saying there were many Englishmen among them, and our poor fellows afraid of his vengeance have fled to the mountains several times and have been harrassed extremely. At length captain Lloyd, fearful of losing more men if he put his threats in execution, adopted this stratagem; he addressed an official letter to the Governor, stating that in the American crew were two men who deserted from his squadron in America, and as they were guilty of high treason, he required them to be found and given up. Accordingly a force was sent into the country, and the American seamen were arrested and brought to town, and as they could not designate the said pretended deserters, all the seamen here passed an examination of the British officers, but no such persons were to be found among them. I was requested by the Governor and British Consul to attend this humiliating examination, as was also captain Reid; but we declined to sanction by our presence any such proceedings.

Capt. Reid has protested against the British commanders of the squadron for the unwarrantable destruction of his vessel in a neutral and friendly port, as also against the government of Portugal for their inability to protect him.

No doubt this government will feel themselves bound to make ample indemnification to the owners, officers and crew of this vessel, for the great loss they have severely sustained.

I shall as early as possible transmit a statement of this transaction to our Minister at Rio Janeiro for his government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN B. DABNEY.

To the Secretary of State of U. S.

Washington.

*Copy of a letter from the Hon. Jesse Bledsoe to William T. Barry, Esq. dated Washington, Nov. 29, 1814.*

Dear Sir—I wrote you not long since, that I believed we could not well get along without a National Bank. You will recollect my opinion has not always been in favor of such an institution. I had doubts, to say the least, of its constitutionality; inasmuch as no direct and express authority seemed to be derived from the instrument which defines the powers of Congress, to make a bank of this kind, and I could see much danger in resorting to implied ones; which appeared to me to overbalance the argument of expediency. The latter has preponderated, by amounting, in my judgment, to actual necessity, unless much more arbitrary and dangerous means shall be adopted than the exercise of even this implied power, and the effects of which would be more doubtful in attaining the great object, the safety of the country.

This opinion questioned as it now is, and still will be, by some good men, has not been by me very pleasingly or readily adopted; but is forced upon me from a deliberate view of the progress and present situation of our affairs as a nation. I never was, and am not now a great admirer of the multiplication of Banks; of the enormous extension of their paper credit, until it ceases to be the true representative of value; nor of the kind of political morality which they are apt to foster. They are useful no doubt to facilitate the employment of capital, when their paper bears a just proportion to it, and their credit is directed to the purposes of useful industry. For the manufacturer, the merchant, or even the agriculturist, will very frequently be able to employ their industry with much greater effect, if, upon the credit of their whole stock of whatever description, you give them a part of its represented value in the form of bank credit, and convertible in that form to the objects, or rather to the means, in their several pursuits. The danger as to individuals from a too great facility in acquiring this bank credit, is from its too great extension, and that they obtain it without having any, or a sufficient capital stock to be represented by it. Where an individual has none, it is mere speculation, and his industry and good faith, where he applies this credit to use-

ful purposes, may be said to be the only sponsors; where he does not so apply this credit, it is speculation in its worst form—a credit founded on no capital, and applied to no end beneficial to society. As to the Banks themselves, like individuals, having some capital, they take credit for more than they have; and by this mean, arises their large profit. It may be said that this credit, while prudently managed, is of service to individuals; and its extension beyond the actual capital, within reasonable limits, increases their power of accommodation—their prudence and industry forming a good basis for their surplus credit—in the same manner that a prudent and industrious individual, having some solid capital, might well be credited beyond it. Both these may be true; but when banks are greatly multiplied, the aggregate of these surplus credits of the banks; and of consequence, the surplus credit of those individuals who have some capital and go beyond it; and what is still worse, of those who have none, and divert this credit from purposes of industry; become so great that credit ceases to be the true representative of value—and individuals, and the nation, may be nominally very rich, but in fact very poor. Spain is a striking instance; full of money and poverty. And with the Hydra banks springing up in every state and county almost, we are travelling the same road. Nothing is drier than a *dropsy*. There is but a certain portion of circulating medium, or representative for value necessary in any country. When it is too small, inconvenience is felt from a diminution of the facility of employing capital stock of any kind to advantage. When it is too great it produces no more industry, the only parent of wealth, but becomes an illusive and proportionately a worthless or mischievous representative of what does not exist. The consequence of the number of banks established in the several states, is not only that the paper is very far from being a true representative of value, but that specie, the best representative, but the only general circulating medium, has disappeared. The treasury had lately to pay three million to take up its notes to the north. It had more, by several millions, in the banks of the south. It was impossible to make payment in southern notes; and but for the aid of a few individuals and patriotic capitalists, who lent to the secretary a sufficient sum, not under the loan act, but to be returned shortly, the nation would have been overtly bankrupt. Government stock is from 20 to 30 per cent. below par—to borrow on these terms must end shortly in certain bankruptcy. But you cannot even do this—the loan market is nearly exhausted, if not quite. There is little or no money in the treasury. The drafts upon it for supplying our gallant army are postponed—or the public agents are advised not to draw—and the first necessities of life are wanting in a dreadful climate, at this inclement season, to men whose blood has flowed for their country, and whose fortitude and noble daring have covered her with honor—Taxes, if we could lay and collect them to the extent of our demands, would come in too slow for their relief or that of the country. Besides, I before stated what you must be convinced of, to lay them to the extent of our annual demands, would be a desperate measure. We could not collect them to that amount, if imposed. If we shall keep up with the interest of the old and new debts, with an adequate sinking fund to preserve the credit of the stock, it will be as much as we shall be able to effect; with any just regard to the ability of the people.

Two alternatives only suggest themselves to relieve us from our fiscal difficulties. The one to rely upon treasury notes—the other a national bank.

It will be evident, that any remedy, to be effectual, must begin by restoring public credit. This cannot be done without restoring a general circulating medium. For even if the government could borrow to the south, and the medium of the loan would not pay its demands in the north, this loan would tend very little to relieve its embarrassments, or aid its interior operations. The current of trade is to the north from the south. When you go from the north or east toward the south, the bills of the former become current in proportion as they are payable at Boston, or are distant from it. But Boston will not take even New-York bills—the latter will not take those of Philadelphia—not those of Baltimore, and so on to the south. And this current of trade has been aided in localising the circulation of bank notes, by a failure of specie payment in most of them. If treasury notes, which are certainly more valuable than bank notes, because they bear interest, could to a sufficient amount by general consent become a circulating medium, it would be a main point gained. But the circulation of this, like every other medium, must be according to the command; and when you increase the medium, you must increase the demand, or the circulation so far fails. These notes may be made receivable as to the cases where the government is creditor—for instance, in taxes, customs, &c. but to make them a lawful tender between individuals, would be a hazardous step, if we had the power, which many question. The inevitable consequence would be their immediate depreciation, and they would follow and share the fate of our paper money, or the French assignants, unless you compelled individuals to let the government have what is wanted for them at its own price. Value or circulating medium, is the offspring of common

consent. To force it is to destroy it. But as there would be no demand created for these treasury notes, beyond the amount of taxes and customs, their credit and currency would be limited to the amount of these. Then the taxes must be looked to as producing the only funds for carrying on the war. What is the fact? That about seven millions of treasury notes, heretofore thrown into circulation, and payable at short periods, have sunk from 10 to 15 per cent. below par in many instances. If with the advantage of short payments, and with so small an amount in circulation, these notes have depreciated, what would be their fate if six or seven times the quantity were thrown into the market, and when too as your taxes could not meet them, their payment must be postponed perhaps for many years, or for the war.

But one other calculation could be indulged as in any manner likely to give credit to these notes and keep up their circulation to the requisite extent—and that is that bearing interest & being in themselves a kind of public stock the farmers, mechanics and others would readily take them as money for their produce or labor. Could this idea be realized to any efficient extent, it would go far to obviate the want of a circulating medium. But experience has always demonstrated that the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, or any other will not take that kind of money he will be obliged to keep, without a very good bargain. They all have to deal to some extent with the merchant—the retail merchant has to pay the wholesale—the importer. The currency must be entire. The taking this money would be like a subscription to so much stock. Now the fact proves that stock does not fall in the market because the government will not, in the opinion of the buyer or seller, be finally able to pay the interest and redeem the principal, but because there exists no sufficient demand. It of course so far loses its transferable or circulating quality, as to require a discount to make it go off; and stockholders and treasury note holders would regard both the stock and the notes in the same way, and as in no otherwise valuable, but as the means of getting what they wanted. Easy transfer at par is a very essential requisite in doing this.

There remains therefore the establishing a national bank as the only remaining means of restoring a circulating medium and renovating public credit—enabling the government to borrow money, in order to provide for the common defence, and to raise and support armies—and by this means to carry into effect those great powers and duties. In this state of things, to suppose the constitution prohibited it, is to suppose it gave powers and required duties, without giving the essential means. It seems to be necessary, essential and proper to create a bank to save the government, the first object of the constitution. To aim at consistency of opinion, at the expense of the best interests, if not the existence of this as an independent nation, would be criminal in the highest degree. I am convinced, and the people must be convinced, we must be vested with power to call for the means to carry on a war. Whether the bank contemplated may not have evils attending it, like every large monied institution, is a difficult question. Every good has its evil. If the former greatly preponderates, we must not reject it on account of an alloy of the latter—though a prudent legislator should by every suitable precaution endeavor to guard against it.

Since writing the former part of this letter, the committee to whom was referred the bank bill, called upon the secretary of the treasury for information. His answer is the best argument of necessity. The House of Representatives so deformed the bill they could not adopt it: it comes the Senate now to do its duty.

This letter is too long—the subject seemed to require it—it is of vital importance.

I am, with esteem, your friend.

J. BLEDSOE.

William T. Barry, Esq.

#### Commonwealth of Kentucky.

FAYETTE COUNTY, S.C.

In pursuance of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, at the August term, 1814, will be exposed to sale on the premises a certain tract of LAND, in the county of Fayette, on the waters of Cane Run, containing Acres, occupied at present by Levi Oatten and Thomas Outten, & so much thereof as will satisfy and pay James and David Mitchell \$543 48 cents, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from 1st Nov. 1811, until paid, and \$15 77 cents, at a credit of three months—bond and approved security will be required. Sale to take place on the 28th January, 1815.

JAMES M'DOVELL,  
JACOB KEISEL,  
EDWARD M'GUIRE.

#### For Sale.

A LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN & BOY CHILD about two years old—Enquire at this office.

52-3 Lexington, Dec. 26, 1814. 51-2

#### Negroes Wanted.

WANTED, Thirty PRIME NEGROES, for Farming purposes—\$60 will be given in Cash, advanced, for a year—or \$30 payable at the end of the year.

JAS. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Dec. 26, 1814. 51-2

#### Strayed

Some time in October last, a CHESNUT SORREL MARE, light colored mane and tail, with foal, shot all round, about 15 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, star and snip, branded J. B. on the buttock, paces and trots.—Also a small SORREL MARE, blaze face, flax mane and tail, age and other marks not recollectable. Whoever will deliver all or either of these creatures to the subscriber, living two miles from Lexington on the Georgetown road, shall be reasonably satisfied for their apprehension.

W. H. TEGARDEN.

December 26, 1814.

#### Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, DECEMBER 26.

We received no letters or papers from Washington City by this day's mail—and our dates from N. York and Philadelphia are no later than those by the last, which will account for the barrenness of today's Gazette.

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF FAYETTE.

FEELING CITIZENS,

Influenced by my friends, I became a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Wm. T. Barry to the Senate of the United States—and although on this occasion circumstances have induced me to resign my pretensions, should my fellow-citizens hereafter choose to honor me with their suffrages, I will not be found wanting.

LEVI L. TODD.

December 26, 1814.

#### THE CITIZENS OF FAYETTE

Are informed, that DAVID TODD will serve his fellow-citizens as their Representative in the present legislature, if they should honor him with their suffrage.

December 26, 1814.

About 7 o'clock on Monday evening, the 18th ult. a shock of an earthquake was felt at Boston, Worcester and Newburyport, Mass. at Providence, R. I. at Woodstock, Vt and at Wiscasset, Distric of Maine.

The senate of the United States have passed a bill authorising the appointment of one Vice-Admiral and two Rear-Admirals.

Levin Winder is re-elected governor of the state of Maryland, by the legislature now in session, by a majority of 25 votes over Robert Bowie, who was voted for by the republicans present.

Brig. gen. Gaines has given notice, in his general order, of his relinquishing the command of the Philadelphia district, in consequence of orders he has received to repair to Louisiana. Gen Scott is appointed to the command of the Philadelphia district.

The town of Monte Video, in South America, was taken from the royalists of the 23d of June. The fall of Monte Video is considered the death blow to the monarchial system in South America.

WILLIAM MILLER is chosen governor of North Carolina for the ensuing year.

A letter from New-York, to a gentleman in Baltimore, says, 'a company of 64 has just been filled up, pledging each to the other, that in the event of the enemy burning New-York, they will, at every sacrifice, burn the city of London, or perish in the attempt.' They are all men of property; their all is at risk. I hope the Baltimoreans will second the motion.'

#### KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 19, 1814.

The bill allowing credit for a tour of duty to Maj. Dudley's volunteers, and to the militia who were taken prisoners in col. Wm Dudley's defeat, was passed to a third reading.

Mr. Rowan obtained leave to bring in a bill authorising trustees of seminaries to sell their lands and invest the proceeds in bank stock.

The bill from the senate, establishing a Hospital at Lexington, was read a second time & referred to the committee of the whole on Wednesday next.

The bill appropriating eight hundred dollars to aid the Light Artillery Company of Lexington, in the purchase of suitable arms, was read a third time and rejected. It was opposed by Messrs. Metcalf, Rowan and Beauchamp, and supported by Messrs. Mills & Crittenden.

The following resolution has passed both houses.

*Resolved* by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Thursday, the 12th of January next, be set apart, agreeably to the resolution of both houses of Congress & proclamation of the President of the United States, as day of humiliation and thanksgiving to Him who rules the Universe.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.

A message from the Governor was read, informing the legislature that the Hon. Jesse Bledsoe had resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States, to take effect on the 24th inst.

Wednesday, December 21.

Mr. Beauchamp reported a bill to authorise the giving of judgement bonds and notes. The bill prescribes in what manner the note or bond is to be drawn, and when due it is to have the effect of a judgement, the clerk to issue execution upon it, &c. Expecting there would be no material debate on the bill at this stage, we neglected to note the remarks and arguments that were offered, and which grew by degrees into an extensive discussion.—Messrs. Patton, Letcher, Adams and Alexander, opposed it. The yeas & nays being called for, it passed by a large majority to a second reading, and will doubtless pass this house on the final vote.—*Ky. Pal.*

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Wednesday, Dec. 20.

The main question on the passage of the bill was then taken, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

For the bill 84  
Against it 63

The main question on the passage of the bill was then taken, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

For the bill 84  
Against it 72

After several ineffectual attempts to amend the title of the bill, it was adopted without any further amendment than the insertion of \$80,000 instead of \$80,430, to make it correspond with the contents of the bill.

By order of the W. M.

C. BRADFORD, SEC.

Dec. 19, A. L. 5814. 51-2

*Davies Lodge, No. 22.*

THE members of Davies Lodge No. 22, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge room on Tuesday the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. it being the anniversary of St John the Evangelist.

Transient Brethren are respectfully invited.

By virtue of the W. M.

W. LOGAN, SEC.

Dec. 19, A. L. 5814. 51-2

## Commonwealth of Kentucky,

JESSAMINE COUNTY, sc.

TO ALL SHERIFFS AND CONSTABLES WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

COMPLAINT being this day made to me on behalf by Thomas Ashford, deputy sheriff of Jessamine county, that John Kerr, who was taken into his custody on a case issued from the clerk's office of the circuit court of Garrard county, dated the 5th day of November, 1814, in favor of Thomas H. Lether, assignee of James Robertson, and endorsed for the benefit of James Robertson, did on the ninth day of December, 1814, escape out of his said Ashford's custody, and is now going at large; These therefore, in the name of the commonwealth to require of you and every of you in your respective counties and precincts to seize and retake said John Kerr, and him so retaken to commit to prison in the county where he is so retaken, and deliver him to the keeper thereof together with this warrant, hereby requiring said keeper to receive the said J. Kerr, and him safely keep in said jail without bail or mainprise, until satisfaction be made to the said Lether, assignee of Robertson, for the benefit of Robertson, of the sum of twenty pounds nine shillings & four-pence half-penny debt, five dollars ninety-two cents cost, or until he be hence discharged by due course aforesaid, to return this warrant to the Circuit Court Clerk's Office of Garrard county. Given under my hand and seal as a Justice of the Peace for Jessamine county, this 13th day of December, 1814.

THOMAS CALDWELL, (seal.)

### BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

### LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf

WANTED to hire at the Lexington Manufacturing Company TWENTY WHITE WEAVERS—Also TWENTY NEGROES acquainted with weaving, and several NEGRO BOYS from 7 to 12 years old.

Also wanted several apprentices to the spinning and weaving business—To those of 17 years old, liberal wages will be given, and the opportunity of learning a good trade—Apply to R. MEGOWAN,

Agent for the Lex. Manufacturing Co.

August 29. 35-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS want immediately EIGHT OR TEN BOYS, fourteen or fifteen years of age, as apprentices to the file cutting business. Two good BLACK SMITHS, will meet with liberal encouragement if application is made immediately. They also wish to hire a TRUSTY HOUSE SERVANT, that can come well recommended as a Cook, washer & ironer.

REDD & WOMACK.

Lexington, Oct. 31, 1814. 44-tf

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th inst a YELLOW WOMAN named MARYLIA; 22 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, strait made, had on when she went away, a blue cotton dress, cross-barred, lined and bound shoes, cross-barred handkerchiefs round her head, very curly hair for her colour, high nose, reads and writes a little, and has been seen since in the neighborhood of Lexington. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or TEN DOLLARS if taken in the state, and secured so that I get her again, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home to me in Lexington.

LEAVING YOUNG.

October 31. 44

### Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.

The subscriber has also,

Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.

Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.

Also—pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.

A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

N. BURROWS.

Mulberry-street,

opposite the court-house. Dec. 2. 49-tf

### JUST RECEIVED

In addition to our former stock of goods a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE—consisting of

DRY GOODS, QUEENS' WARE, GROCERIES, &c.

Which were all laid in at least 15 months ago for cash, which will enable us to sell on as good terms as any person in our line. The store is kept in the corner opposite R. G. Dally and Co.

### WILLIAMSON & MCKINNEY.

N. B. We also have on hand a quantity of JONES' best spun COTTON, which is equal to any in the state, and will be sold at the factory prices.

W. & Mc.

Lexington, Sept. 19, 1814.

### NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and Trotter's, a large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the fall season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail; among these goods may be found some choice articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10,

Elegant fancy patterns of New-England cotton cloth,

Stripes and Plaids,

A variety of fashionable Silks for Bonnets,

Boots and Shoes of every kind,

Mantua, Levantine and Virginia Silks,

Fancy Muslins, elegant

Cambrie Muslins,

Linen Cambrie,

Assorted Silk Velvets,

Do. Do. Ribbands,

Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings,

Queens and Glass Ware,

China, Tea and Table Sets,

Ironmongery of every description,

Groceries,

Teas of the best quality,

Best Coffee,

Sugars of all kinds,

Iron and Nails,

Curving Knives,

Cutter's Fleshes,

Venering Saws, Cut Saws, Mill Saws,

Whip Saws, Hand Saws,

And a great variety of fall fancy Goods.

### FOR SALE.

A quantity of good Cotton Bagging ready for delivery.

12

COTTON, by the bale, and

SUGAR by the lb. of an excellent quality.

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having any demands against said firm, are requested to call for payment—those indebted are also requested to call and discharge their accounts or they will be put into an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN LOWRY.  
HIRAM SHAW.

Sept. 19. 38  
N. B.—The business will be continued at the old stand by J. LOWRY.

### The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hat's of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.

41

Hiram Shaw.

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

### FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every month, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Taul's place on the Tates Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.

HENRY BALLARD,  
THOMAS ROYLE.

October 17. 42

### PORTRAIT PAINTING.

M. HASKIN from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WATKINS, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

### VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington.

The subscriber offers for sale several VALUABLE LOTS, as follow:

LOT No. 1—is a piece of ground on Main st. 22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107 feet back with the privilege of building over said alley, & joining J. P. Schatzell, esq.'s wall.—The back part of said lot from the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet wide on Short street.

LOT No. 2—is the lot adjoining the above lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back—on said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by Dr. Dudley.

LOT No. 3—is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 60 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet. It is an excellent situation for a tavern. I will sell it altogether or divide it as may suit purchasers.

LOT No. 4—is a piece or parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill—a corner lot, bounded by Mill street and Steam mill street—109 feet on the latter, and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit purchasers.

LOT No. 5—is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running back 150 feet to an alley.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street.

BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.

October 17. 43

### TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have Wool, ready comb'd, to spin, at my Steam factory near Lexington.

LEWIS SANDERS.

November 11, 1814. 46

### JOHN NORTON

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WATKINS, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

### MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.

47-tf Lexington, November 20.

N. B.—An elegant assortment of

### NOBLE & BYWATER'S

Have opened an elegant assortment of MERCHANTIZING.

Perhaps the best in the western country which will be sold either wholesale or retail for cash or approved negotiable indorsed paper. Their store will be found in the brick house formerly occupied by John Keiser as a tavern, and lately by E. Noble as a store. 20,000 lbs. best cotton in half bales sale.

Those indebted to E. Noble on note or book accompt., are requested to make immediate payment—no indulgence will be given.

Those having claims against E. Noble, will please bring them for settlement. 41

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 5, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in the same will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street.

32-tf August 8, 1814.

CHARLES CUMMENS,

Hair Dresser and Barber, Barber, &c. opposite

Capt. Postlewait's Inn.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public they have commenced a branch of their business in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, PITTSBURG. As they intend carrying on the business extensively they will be able to supply the orders of Merchants and others, to any amount, at the Philadelphia prices, without carriage. From their long experience in the business, and having the best workmen employed, they can furnish

Brushes of every Description.

Of the subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash price given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-tf

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his

establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.